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conclusions regarding them. The treatment throughout is marked by clarity and precision of expression and is nontechnical in spite of the technical character of many of the problems treated. An adequate index adds to the value of the book.

The author has succeeded in producing a volume which should prove of real value to the student of both private and public law as well as to the clergyman and the officer charged with administering the business interests of religious societies.

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The Law Relating to Trade with the Enemy together with a Consideration of the Civil Rights and Disabilities of Alien Enemies and of the Effect of War on Contracts with Alien Enemies. By CHARLES HENRY HUBERICH, J.U.D., D.C.L., LL.D., of the United States Supreme Court Bar. (New York: Baker, Voorhis and Company. 1918. Pp. xxxii, 485.)

This is a book of the type much needed at the present time. Though primarily intended for jurists and attorneys, it will also prove highly useful to students of international law and the great war. The work is primarily a commentary on the trading with the enemy act, passed by Congress on October 6, 1917, but it also includes a consideration of the law relating to the rights and disabilities of alien enemies, as also of the effect of war on contracts.

In the "Introduction" the author contrasts the two opposing theories (Anglo-Saxon and Continental) as to the effect of war on the private citizens of an enemy state, outlines the views of jurists on the legality of trading with the enemy, and reviews the legislation of the leading belligerents.

In the midst of a war characterized chiefly by German brutality and excesses, it is a relief to learn that Germany forms an exception to the general prohibition of trading with the enemy and that "contracts not involving the transmission of moneys or securities during the war are valid. Furthermore, alien enemies are not under special disabilities as parties to judicial proceedings. The law accords them a *locus standi in judicio* both as plaintiffs and defendants in the ordinary courts as well as in the prize courts, and this regardless of their place of domicile or residence" (p. 15).

The German imperial supreme court, in a decision rendered during the present war, has even declared: "German international law does not adopt the views of certain foreign systems of law: that a war is to be conducted so as to produce the greatest possible economic loss to the subjects of the enemy state, and that these subjects, therefore, are in a large measure to be deprived of the benefits of the general law governing civil rights. On the contrary, it adopts the principle that war is waged only against the enemy state as such, and against its armed forces, and that the subjects of the enemy state as regards civil rights are in the same legal position as before the war, except in so far as legislation may create exceptions."

Shades of Clausewitz, von Moltke, and von Hartmann! Be not offended. For the above judicial utterance seems to be nothing more than the harmless statement of a mere principle, such as German jurists and philosophers are fond of enunciating. The imperial German government, since the outbreak of the war, has promulgated a long series of acts which make it extremely difficult and hazardous for enemy aliens to do business with Germans or to retain in their possession anything which these disciples of Rousseau can seize, sequester, or confiscate. As the German imperial court, cited above, puts it: "This principle [of equality of the civil rights of alien enemies] does not preclude the adoption of special laws, as has been frequently done during the present war, especially by way of retaliation, prescribing a different treatment of enemy subjects."

The body of the work under review consists of a commentary on the trading with the enemy act, which seems to be as thorough, accurate, and exhaustive as it could well be made. Each important phrase, reference and topic is subjected to careful scrutiny, commentary and analysis, including ample discussion, explanation, references and citation of cases from British as well as American sources. This commentary should furnish to judges and practitioners at the bar all the material which they can possibly need in the trial and conduct of cases arising under the application of this act. The texts of the various trading with the enemy acts passed in the British Empire together with the executive order of October 12, 1917, are printed in the Appendix. The volume also contains a table of cases and a good index.

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